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日五初月四又年丑乙

HONGKONG, TUESDAY, MAY 26TH, 1925

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TIME-TABLE.

WEEK DAYS

	From	Arr.	Dep.	From	Arr.	Dep.	From	Arr.	Dep.
Kowloon	Dep.	6.40	9.15	10.30	12.00	1.15	4.35	5.29	7.10
Yanmat	Dep.	6.50	9.24	10.39	12.09	1.24	4.44	5.38	7.19
Shatin	Dep.	7.02	9.36	10.51	12.21	1.36	4.56	5.51	7.31
Taipei	Dep.	7.16	9.48	11.04	12.34	1.48	5.09	6.04	7.44
Taipei Market	Dep.	7.21	9.53	11.08	12.38	1.53	5.13	6.08	7.48
Fanning	Dep.	7.36	10.07	11.13	12.43	2.07	5.28	6.13	7.58
Shenagshui	Dep.	7.59	10.30	11.36	12.59	2.30	5.51	6.36	8.11
Shamshun	Dep.	7.42	10.13	11.28	12.58	2.13	5.34	6.29	8.08

	From	Arr.	Dep.	From	Arr.	Dep.	From	Arr.	Dep.
Shamshun	Dep.	7.21	8.05	10.38	11.40	3.00	4.17	5.13	6.08
Shenagshui	Dep.	7.28	8.12	10.45	11.47	3.07	4.24	5.20	6.15
Fanning	Dep.	7.32	8.16	10.49	11.51	3.11	4.28	5.24	6.19
Taipei Market	Dep.	7.42	8.26	10.59	12.02	3.21	4.38	5.34	6.29
Taipei	Dep.	7.46	8.30	11.04	12.07	3.25	4.42	5.38	6.33
Shatin	Dep.	7.59	8.43	11.17	12.21	3.38	4.56	5.51	6.46
Yanmat	Dep.	8.12	8.55	11.29	12.33	3.50	5.08	6.03	6.58
Kowloon	Dep.	8.20	9.03	11.37	12.41	3.58	5.16	6.11	7.06

SUNDAYS AND PUBLIC HOLIDAYS

	From	Arr.	Dep.	From	Arr.	Dep.	From	Arr.	Dep.
Kowloon	Dep.	6.40	8.35	9.15	10.30	12.00	2.22	5.29	7.10
Yanmat	Dep.	6.50	8.45	9.24	10.39	12.09	2.31	5.38	7.19
Shatin	Dep.	7.02	8.57	9.36	10.51	12.21	2.41	5.48	7.29
Taipei	Dep.	7.16	9.11	9.48	11.04	12.34	2.56	6.03	7.44
Taipei Market	Dep.	7.21	9.16	9.53	11.08	12.38	3.00	6.07	7.48
Fanning	Dep.	7.36	9.31	10.07	11.13	12.43	3.11	6.18	7.58
Shenagshui	Dep.	7.59	9.54	10.30	11.36	12.59	3.31	6.38	8.11
Shamshun	Dep.	7.42	9.37	10.13	11.28	12.58	3.21	6.30	8.08

	From	Arr.	Dep.	From	Arr.	Dep.	From	Arr.	Dep.
Shamshun	Dep.	8.12	10.38	11.40	3.00	4.17	5.20	6.40	8.09
Shenagshui	Dep.	8.19	10.45	11.47	3.07	4.24	5.27	6.46	8.15
Fanning	Dep.	8.23	10.49	11.51	3.11	4.28	5.31	6.50	8.19
Taipei Market	Dep.	8.33	10.59	12.02	3.21	4.38	5.41	7.00	8.29
Taipei	Dep.	8.37	11.04	12.07	3.25	4.42	5.45	7.04	8.33
Shatin	Dep.	8.51	11.17	12.21	3.38	4.56	5.59	7.18	8.47
Yanmat	Dep.	9.02	11.29	12.33	3.50	5.07	6.10	7.29	8.58
Kowloon	Dep.	9.11	11.37	12.41	3.58	5.15	6.18	7.37	9.06

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Shatin	Dep.	7.45	11.30	12.20	6.25	10.15	1.05	5.00	5.50
Shamshun	Dep.	8.40	12.25	1.15	7.20	11.10	2.00	5.55	6.45

	From	Arr.	Dep.	From	Arr.	Dep.	From	Arr.	Dep.
Shatin	Dep.	7.45	11.30	12.20	6.25	10.15	1.05	5.00	5.50
Shamshun	Dep.	8.40	12.25	1.15	7.20	11.10	2.00	5.55	6.45

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EMPIRE TRADE HOPES. LIBERAL M.P.'S ARGUMENTS FOR PREFERENCE.

Sir Edward Grey, M.P., speaking at Oldham on April 21st, on trade depression, said he did not agree with the Socialists in his diagnosis of the disease. The Socialist said, "It is your system that is at fault. All your trouble is due to the inefficiency of the capitalist system and of private enterprise." If that were true of us it would obviously be equally true of our competitors. Take the United States. It had a private banking system. It was even more given up to private enterprise than ourselves, it was the happy hunting-ground of the capitalist, who was much less criticized there than he was here, and its costs of production were even higher than ours. If the capitalist system were the cause of our troubles, then the United States ought to be suffering much worse than us. But it was doing nothing of the kind. Its production had increased by 30 per cent. since 1913 and its exports by 20 per cent. So was France better off than us, and Italy and Belgium. But these countries were all the prey of the capitalist system. The only country which had cast out that system was Russia—not a very attractive model to imitate—and now even Russia was creeping back into the capitalist system, because her revolutionaries had realized their mistake. The Socialist explanation of trade depression therefore did not account for the facts.

The protectionist explanation was at any rate more plausible, because the United States, France, Italy, Belgium—all our troublesome competitors, in fact—were protectionist countries. "Why, then," said the protectionist, "do we refuse to learn from them? Why not take a leaf out of their book?" The answer to that lay in our special conditions. All the five greatest industries in this country—coal, textiles, iron and steel and engineering, shipbuilding, and shipping—were dependent on the foreign market to an extent unknown in other countries. The cotton trade, for instance, had to sell 80 per cent. of its manufactures abroad. If we protected the home market we did not help the cotton trade. On the contrary, we hurt it, because of increasing its costs of production, already too high. All our biggest industries except agriculture lived by the export trade. If we wanted to help them, we must deal with the overseas markets, not with the home market.

In India before the war there was a duty of 31 per cent. on imported cotton goods, and an excise duty of the same amount on Indian cotton manufactures. At that time our export to India was three times greater than the local production. Now the duty against imported cotton goods had been put up to 51 per cent., the excise remaining at 31 per cent. "And what was the result?" The local cotton manufacture had risen enormously, at the cost of the consumer, and was now bigger by one-third than our export. At the same time the local purchaser, having to pay the duty, as well as the cost of the article, got less for every rupee he spent and thus gave less employment to the cotton industry as a whole. The higher cost also drove him to buy cheaper goods, which told not only in favour of the local manufacturer but also in favour of some of our competitors, such as Japan. The Indian tariff thus reduced the purchasing power of the Indian market, and reduced it in a way particularly harmful to Lancashire, which wanted to sell goods of higher quality.

Amid the black clouds of protection which were settling down so heavily over our trade, the British Empire was a patch of blue and hopeful sky. In the Empire, or in many parts of it, our trade enjoyed a privileged position owing to the preferences which were given us by the Dominions. That preference movement was the only movement in favour of lower tariffs and towards freer trade, visible in any part of the world. The great Dominions were all believers in protection and they wanted to build up their own industries so far as they possibly could. But they said, "Where we need to import goods we will take them from you rather than from foreign nations, and we will do that by charging lower duties on your goods than on foreign goods, or by letting your goods in duty free." That policy has been in force for our benefit for nearly 30 years. It had been of incalculable advantage to us. The only danger now was that it might be abandoned.

We could not afford to throw away these advantages which had been given to our trade. We ought not only to strive to hold what we have, but go to meet the Dominions in any extension of the principle which they might be ready to make. Trade co-operation was vital to our unity. At present other nations recognized our right to preferential relations inside the Empire, and did not treat those preferences as discrimination against themselves. But unless we combined to maintain and develop that right, it would be challenged, and then our unity would be fundamentally impaired. We must move one way or the other and the direction in which we moved would be largely settled by trade. There was a terribly disintegrating force in protective tariffs. Let us prevent them, so far as we could, from disintegrating the British Empire.

"Let us get the policy of preference, whose central aim was free trade, clearly and single-mindedly before our eyes. Other people might mix up preference and protection, but were we, who believed in preference, not as a movement towards free trade, to give it up on that account. We have to turn our backs on the declarations we made in the war, on the operations we promised with our lips, on the surest road towards recovery and developing our export trade, which was the breath of our lungs!"

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Dr. Fournier d'Abbe has completed an apparatus which he believes will materially advance the study of television. It was privately exhibited recently at Westergate House, Kingston-on-Thames. Designed to transmit 30 simultaneous sounds independently of one another on the same radio wave-length, and to separate them at the receiving station, it is not yet sufficiently amplified to attempt the reproduction of actual daylight scenes. Artificial light was used, and only the rough outlines of moving objects were transmitted to the receiving station in another room.

Dr. d'Abbe's method consists in converting the picture or scene which is to be transmitted into a number of musical sounds, each note representing an element or patch of the picture. The notes are all transmitted simultaneously over the same wire, or on the same radio wave-length. At the receiving station the notes are reconverted into light by means of special compound resonators invented by Dr. d'Abbe. Each resonator consists of a hollow vessel with an opening, over which a mica reed is mounted. The reed is provided with a small mirror, and when the appropriate note occurs in the sound transmitted the reed vibrates, and produces a patch of light on a ground-glass screen. This patch reproduces one element of the original picture.

The apparatus at Westergate House is limited to 30 different patches, and the same number of resonators. Before a recognizable picture can be transmitted, a larger apparatus must be constructed, for a single human face requires at least 400 elements or patches of light to appear on the screen. The conversion of the original picture into sound is made by a revolving disc having many circles of small holes. Selenium cells are placed at different points in the optical image of the disc, and so arranged that each cell is illuminated by intermittent light of a different frequency. A two-valve amplifier converts the electric pulses furnished by the selenium cells into sounds.

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WHO OWN THE BANKS?

MR. RUNCIMAN ON FALLACY OF NATIONALISATION.

The following letter was recently sent to the Editor of the *Daily Telegraph* by the Right Hon. Walter Runciman, a former President of the Board of Trade:

SIR.—Recent discussions on the nationalisation of banks and the proposals made at the recent Independent Labour party conference all appear to be based on the assumption that the banks are the central citadel of the great capitalists. Mr. Ramsay MacDonald has stated that he is not an enemy of capital, but that his antipathy is to the large capitalists. I pointed out some weeks ago how extensive is the number of small investors in gilt-edged securities, and I expressed the sensible hope that both the numbers of the investors and the amounts of the investments would grow. It is assumed in the case of banks that they are owned and controlled by immensely wealthy capitalists. It is as well that the actual facts should be examined and made widely known. Those who are conducting the campaign in favour of what they call nationalising the banks should understand that the banks are owned, not by a few rich men, but by an immense number of individual shareholders, and that the average holding is remarkably small.

How are the figures of the five big banks:—

Barclays has a capital of £13,500,000, and has 51,011 shareholders, making an average holding of £266.

Lloyds has a paid-up capital of £14,372,500, with 55,600 shareholders, making an average of £258.

The Midland has a paid-up capital of £11,975,000, with 37,250 shareholders, making an average of £323.

The National Provincial has a paid-up capital of £9,479,416, with 41,003 shareholders, making an average of £231.

The Westminster has a paid-up capital of £9,031,718, with 69,889 shareholders, making an average holding of £130.

The total paid-up capital of the five is £60,473,352, and the amount of the average holding works out at £210.

As to the directors, they hold their posts in a fiduciary capacity, and on the whole it may be said that they are selected and confirmed in their posts because they are not only trusted by the shareholders of the banks, but their integrity is acknowledged by numberless depositors and borrowers.

The effect of nationalising these banks would be to buy out the tens of thousands of shareholders—and with what object? It would change the ownership by this very large number, whose average holding is only £210, for ownership by the State, and it would presumably change control by the directors, who may be regarded as experts, for control by one or more Government Departments, and ultimately by the Cabinet of the day. A Cabinet is not, and never will be, composed of men who know the highly specialised business of banking. Still less is a Cabinet ever likely to understand the difficult business of lending to suitable borrowers of varied character reasonable amounts for sound business transactions of every kind, with as little risk of loss as may be avoided by prudent and well-informed direction and management.

The change in ownership of bank stock need make little or no difference to the policy to be pursued. A change in bank policy could only be secured through the directorate. Nationalisation may mean a transfer of control by the directors, who are actuated by commercial and financial principles only, to control either by politicians, who direct bank policy for political purposes, or by persons appointed by, but with no instructions from, the Government of the day. In the latter case the present directors or men who have similar knowledge and are of similar integrity would have to be appointed or reappointed to direct the banks.

The change, indeed, to what is called nationalisation of the banks appears, therefore, to be unnecessary, and if it is to be a change to political direction it might become corrupt, and would be very dangerous. Certainly nothing can be gained by turning the ownership of the banks over from their large numbers of proprietors, with comparative small holdings, to the State, whether the State is to be represented by Bank Commissioners, or Government Department, or Committee of the Cabinet or a Committee of the House of Commons.—Yours, etc.,

WALTER RUNCIMAN.

London, April 23rd.

HONGKONG SHARE MARKET.

CLOSING QUOTATIONS.

MAY 25TH, 1925.	
Hongkong and Shanghai	
Banks	£1,295 b.
London Assurance	£750 s.
Hongkong Fire Insurance	£670 b.
Union Assurance	£300 b.
Douglas Steamships	£54 s.
H.K. & M. Steamships	£52 s.
"Star" Lines	£51 b.
China Sugars	£50 nom.
Langkate (combined)	£24 b.
Kowloon Wharves	£190 b.
Whampoa Dock	£112 s.
Shanghai Dock	£124 b.
Hongkong Land	£34 s.
H.K. Hotels	£20 s.
Sampan Ferry Estates	£20 s.
Euro Mills	£11.30 b.
Cement	£27 b.
H.K. Ropes	£52 s.
China Provident	£46 nom.
Dairy Farms	£26 b.
Walcott	£24 nom.
H.K. Electric	£21 s.
China Lights	£32 s.
H.K. Tram	£41 s.
"Shell" Transport	£7 b.

—bought; s—sold; nom.—nomin.

WING CHEONG HONG CHINA PRODUCT CO. LTD.

OPENING CEREMONY.

The opening of the Wing Cheong Hong China Product Company was celebrated on Saturday, at the Company's office, Pedder Building.

The Company, which obtained the Royal Warrant, "by appointment to H.M. the King," at the Empire Exhibition (Wembley) last year, is registered as a Limited Company, under the Hongkong Companies Ordinance, with a capital of \$1,000,000, and will carry on the business of exporters, importers, and navy contractors.

Speeches were made by the Hon. Mr. R. H. Kotewell, the Chinese representative on the Legislative Council, Mr. Li Yau Chuen, Chairman of the Chinese Chamber of Commerce, Mr. Ip Lan Chuen, Secretary of the Chinese Chamber of Commerce, Mr. Ho Sai Lu, Comptroller of the Mercantile Bank of India, and Mr. Wong Tong, representative of the Kwangtung United Chambers of Commerce, all of whom wished the Company every success and referred to the importance of the Company being the possessors of the Royal Emblem.

Mr. Siu Shui Cheong presided and there were also present Mr. Tsu Yee Pei, manager of the Bank of China, Mr. Tsai Tsai Tai, and over 100 guests from the different business houses and banks of the Colony.

After the speech-making a photograph of the gathering was taken and then tea was served by The Hongkong and Shanghai Hotels, Ltd.

COTTON MARKET.

Messrs. Polishwalla and Kotwall, in their report dated May 23rd, state:—

Since February 19th we have issued no market report owing to the entire absence of any enquiries from the consuming districts, business having been at a dead stop due to the political unrest and lawlessness prevailing in the neighbouring provinces.

However, during the last week, induced by the very low prices now current, Chinese buyers came out to fill up their urgent requirements with result that some 1,500 bales of well known chops of No. 10s changed hands at about \$30 to \$35 lower than our last published quotations, mostly for the Yunnan market. At the close, the tone is quiet and uncertain. It may be mentioned that about 2,000 bales have been overdue from Chinese New Year at very high prices, and whilst the dealers have offered to pay the losses on these bargains and cancel their contracts, importers have so far refused to entertain the proposal.

Latest reports from Bombay give a heavy decline in the price of all counts and a very dull market. Unsold stocks 14,500 bales.

Shanghai.—A moderate business is reported with a steady market. Japanese Yarn.—There is very good enquiry for this yarn, and offers by Japanese local firms for June-July delivery at \$5 to \$9 under the present rates have induced buyers, to make forward purchases on a large scale.

The following are the quotations for spot yarn:—Nagasaki No. 20s, at \$231; No. 10s at \$205; 3 Horses No. 16s at \$213; No. 20s at \$224; Yellow Joss No. 20s at \$224; Setau No. 10s at \$205; No. 20s at \$225; Blue Fish No. 20s at \$224; No. 12s at \$217.

Raw Cotton.—No business to report. Quotations: Bengal, \$33.10 to \$37 per picul; Chinese, \$36 to \$34 per picul.

SAIGON RICE MARKET.

The Compagnie de Commerce et de Navigation d'Extreme-Orient, in their circular dated May 19th, state:—

During the last fortnight our market has been very dull with a downward tendency. There is no important business to report either for rice or broken. The milling of the last contract with Japan is nearly over, and there are at present no other prospects of business. The total amount of rice exported from 1st January to 30th April, 1925, is 580,784,311 tons against 545,452,918 in 1924.

We quote to-day white Saigon rice No. 2 after Japan quality, Hongkong, \$4.60 per picul f.o.b. Saigon, \$2.14.10 per picul f.o.b. Saigon, yen 8.70 per picul f.o.b. Saigon for May/June Shipment.



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THE BEAUTIFUL LOVE DRAMA

"THE WHITE ROSE"

MAE MARSH, CAROL DEMPSTER & IVOR NOVELLO.

Times of Performances—2.30 p.m., 5 p.m. sharp, 7.15 p.m. & 9.30 p.m.



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LILLIAN GISH

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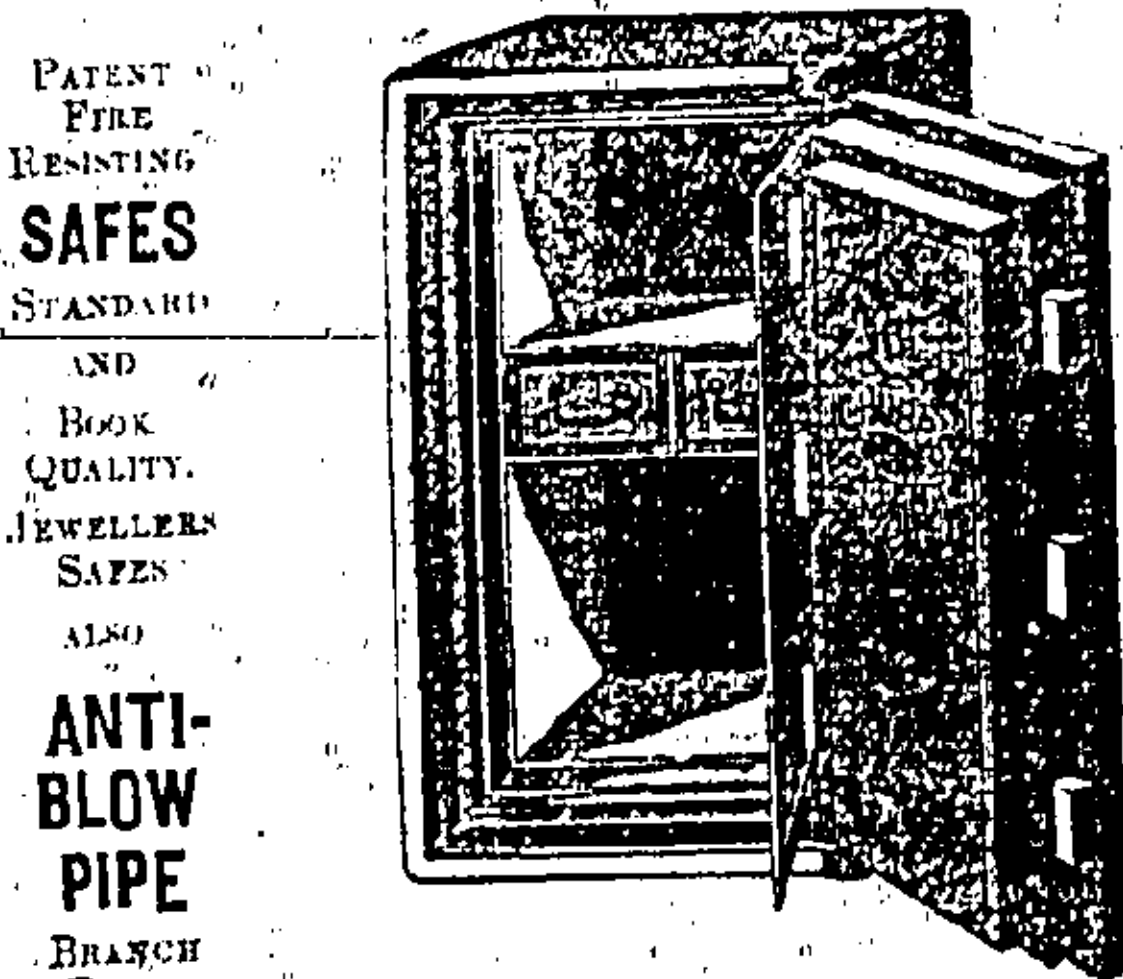
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SHANGHAI AND CHILD LABOUR. MUNICIPAL COUNCIL'S POSITION.

A special issue of the Shanghai Municipal Gazette published on May 18th contains the agenda and resolutions to be submitted to the special meeting of the Ratepayers' Council to be held in the Town Hall on Tuesday, June 2nd, at 5 p.m.

The following explains the Council's position on the question of Child Labour in local industries:

At the Special Meeting of Ratepayers, to be held at the Town Hall on June 2nd, the Chairman of Council will propose a Resolution moving the adoption of Part III. of the Report of the Child Labour Commission.

This Commission was appointed by the Council to inquire into conditions of child labour in Shanghai and the vicinity, and to make recommendations as to what regulations, if any, should be applied to child labour in the Foreign Settlement, having regard to practical considerations and to local conditions generally.

The Commission's Report was duly submitted to the Council, and received its careful and sympathetic consideration, as the outcome of which it has been decided to make the above recommendation to the ratepayers.

The Council's announced policy is that it is sympathetic with any reasonable proposals directed toward child welfare, and the prevention of the industrial employment of children of tender years, to the humane treatment of child workers, to the appointment of a trained foreign inspector who will pay periodical visits to all mills and factories, and generally toward prevention of the exploitation of child labour. It is its aim that those humanitarian considerations which govern the industrial employment of child labour in Western countries should so far as is practicable, have application in the area under its administration, and it accordingly attaches importance to the adoption of regulations such as might reasonably be imposed to achieve that social welfare which is generally desired.

To enable these measures to be carried into effect, it is necessary for the Council to obtain powers with which it is not vested under its present administrative code, and accordingly the Council will move the adoption of a By-law framed to provide these powers.

Under the requirements of the Land Regulations, such By-law must be passed and approved by a Special Meeting of Ratepayers, the quorum for which is one-third of the qualified voters.

For several years past the Council has failed in its attempts to hold a Special Meeting of Ratepayers, for lack of a quorum, as a consequence of which important legislation has been held up, and it is apprehensive that the past failures to hold a Special Meeting may be repeated again, for the same reason, and thereby its efforts to improve the conditions of child labour in local and foreign industries rendered abortive.

The Council therefore makes an appeal to the ratepayers to attend the Special Meeting, fixed for June 2nd, and at that meeting to record their support to its Resolutions.

The attention of the public is directed to the fact that the Child Labour Resolutions are identical in wording with those proposed at the last Ratepayers' Meeting, with the exception that in Resolution VII., authorizing the Council to proceed with the proposals contained in Part III. of the Child Labour Commission's Report, the words "in its discretion" have been inserted, in order to enable the Council to mitigate cases of hardship that the operation of the proposed legislation might engender.

Since the abortive meeting called in April last, considerable further attention has been given to various aspects of the proposed legislation, and more particularly to the steps which might be taken to avoid hardship in the case of children already in employment. Various suggestions having been made to the Council in this connection, it should be stated definitely that the grant of any form of dole or other compensatory allowance to those who might be thrown out of employment does not appear to the Council to be justified.

On the other hand the suggestion has found favour with the Council that, if and when the proposed measures should become law, they should be authorized to impose the proposed regulations in such a manner as to bear least heavily on those chiefly concerned.

Among other suggestions the Council views with favour a proposal to refrain, so far as possible, from interference with children already in employment, and to make such steps as may be feasible by adequate registration, photographing, etc., to ensure that in cases where the By-law becomes operative no more children, in future, may be engaged. By this means it is considered that adequate restriction within the Settlement of the employment of child labour in factories would be brought about within a measurable period of time, and without the hardship resulting from the wholesale dismissal of children from factories.

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BRILLIANT PUPILS. CLEVER YOUNG ESSAYISTS OF ST. JOSEPH'S COLLEGE.

A representative of the *Daily Press*, by courtesy of the Rev. Brother Aymar, Director of the School, read yesterday some of the prize-winning Empire Day Essays written by students of St. Joseph's College.

If the teachers of English in other Hongkong schools teach this subject as successfully as do the masters of St. Joseph's College, and if the pupils of those other schools can write as well as these young students, educational enthusiasts need have no cause for worry.

C. F. Young, a pupil of Class I, writes, on the "History of the Foundation of the British Empire in India": "Clive, the invincible in war, the powerful in peace, gave England one of the most populous and wealthiest of her dominions, through turning his pen into a sword. Writing of the armies at the Battle of Plassey, he says, 'they were like David and Goliath as to size.'"

Kwok Nze Ying, of the same class, chose the same subject. This Chinese boy writes almost as well as his fellow-pupil. This is how he concludes: "Thus ended the terrible episode in Anglo-Indian history; and seeing that the war which Clive undertook to avenge the outrage ended in the conquest of India, the foundations of the British Empire were laid in the sufferings of those who perished in the Black Hole of Calcutta."

E. Mathias, 2nd, writes on the "British Empire Exhibition." One wonders whether this youngster has visited Wembley, since his scenes are well depicted. "Trade," he writes, "is the great agent of civilization and marks faithfully the progress of mankind." He describes the Empire as one of a hundred languages, but with one soul and mind. But speaking of the Northern Island section, he is unconsciously humorous. "Lined," he says, "is the chief exhibit of this section and is much used by most countries of the world."

One would think that the essay of P. A. Xavier, 3rd, on "The British Navy," was the work of an English boy and an intense patriot at that. He writes: "The British Navy is the terror of the seas because she has such strong and wonderful fighting ships and such brave and sturdy men for her sailors, and again: 'Each battleship of the British Navy is a floating fortress.'"

"IMPERIALIST TEACHERS." KWANGTUNG STUDENTS UPHOLD HONGKONG'S "REDS."

According to the *Tin Ching Pan*, a Canton vernacular daily, some students of Kwangtung University at Canton, using the name of their students union, have addressed a letter to the students at St. Paul's College, Hongkong, commending "their recent attempt to strike when their imperialist teachers tried to interfere with the freedom of speech and assembly of their students."

In connection with the above, Dr. Stewart, Principal of St. Paul's College, informed a *Daily Press* representative, last night, that the incident referred to his refusal to grant the students a whole holiday to celebrate "Humiliation Day."

Even though Dr. Stewart felt disposed to grant the request of a few revolutionizing Chinese students, it is doubtful whether he had the power to give them a holiday, under the local ordinances. Some of the disgruntled students remained away from school and five of them were expelled.

A campaign to raise funds for the asylums for the blind and infirm in Canton, where many Hongkong mendicants find their way, is being commenced in the Colony. At a meeting held at the Chung Sing Benevolent Society, when representatives of Chinese commerce were present, Mr. Ip Lan Chuen, secretary of the Chinese General Chamber of Commerce, was appointed chairman *pro tem* of a combined association to embrace all Chinese business organisations in the Colony.

It was agreed that a theatrical performance be given by the amateurs of the Chung Sing Society and the Wing On Co., and the Lam Long Society, in order to raise funds.

POLICE COURT ITEMS. At the Central Magistracy yesterday, before Mr. S. B. B. McElderry, George Mackrell, leading telegraphist of H.M.S. *Marathon*, was charged with assaulting a tramway conductor.

He was stated to have boarded a car near the King Edward Hotel and on arrival at the Naval Canton he was alleged to have struck the conductor. Defendant said that he was drunk at the time and did not remember anything that had taken place. He was fined \$10.

At the Kowloon Magistracy before Mr. E. W. Hamilton yesterday, a Chinese contractor was fined \$100 for not having taken proper precautions during blasting operations at Kowloon on Sunday. Following upon blasting on the hillside at noon, a huge boulder fell into the Kowloon Dock Bowling Green, where several players were engaged in a game of bowls. Inspector Clarke was present at the time and having previously warned defendant for negligence, summoned him. His Worship remarked that defendant's negligence might have caused the death of several persons.

HOME BOXING. HOW SCOTT BEAT BERRY. Phil Scott, a former London fireman, inches taller than six feet, weight in the neighbourhood of 14 stone, physically the finest specimen of a heavy-weight fighter in all Britain, beat Tom Berry, our cruiser champion, a weather-beaten fellow, in make-up the pugilist from tip to toe, much the wrong side of 30, and a trifle more than average height. Scott won on points at the end of fifteen rounds. The contest was staged at the Kings, Blackfriars, for a generous purse, and there was a substantial side stake on the result. Such an occasion was it voted to be that the building was packed, and everyone who sat around was a stern, exacting critic.

To me the affair resolved itself into a question whether a wonderfully powerful man, gloriously young, could beat what, in the matter of years, is an old "scraper." Youth and stamina triumphed, but Scott did not show that he had most skill. He had nothing like the tricks, the cunning, of Berry; had he been well versed in the science of boxing he must have won quickly and without difficulty. For he stood more than a head higher than the "old fellow"; his reach by comparison was phenomenally long; and yet he did not squeeze the most out of the stupendous advantages which he enjoyed. I will not say that Scott will not become a champion in the near future; he has a champion in the near future; he has improved since last time I saw him; but he has yet to take off the clumsiness, the quick punching, and the mental alertness that denote an exceptional fighter.

Berry, carrying himself like the old soldier that he is, realised before he put up a hand that there was but a remote chance of finding the jaw of Scott; and so he employed tactics which, though cleverly and subtly done, were so obvious that had Scott been a first-grade boxer he could, with the enormous handicap in his favour, easily have circumvented. With his magnificent left hand he should have been able to hold Berry off, instead, he permitted him to walk in and get inside his guard, and Berry saw to it that once he had got in, he stayed as long as possible. It was Berry's purpose to worry Scott into a mistake; to make him feel that he was in the position of a man unmanned, and as a consequence Scott was never allowed to be what I might call his gymnasium self.

There were times when the younger and immensely bigger man became all twisted, his arms locked, and he fumed because he felt that he was not free to punch. It was only at rare intervals that Scott got through Berry's defence, which in its arrangement, was apparently no defence at all, but when studied was near to being invulnerable. For Berry, having an extraordinarily quick eye and an almost perfect sense of distance, found it possible either to take a blow on the glove or miss one by an imperceptible flick of his bulletlike head. And the heavy blows that Scott sent along he would strip of more than half their power by causing them to describe a slide. His head work was very clever, and although most of the time he was fighting an uphill battle one never knew what he would do; it was patent to me that he made it his primary business to try to lure Scott into a state of false security, and then bring into play all his guns.

A SIXTH ROUND INCIDENT. A howl went up when, in the sixth round, he landed with a left hook and cut the right eye of Scott. Then Berry, for the first time, suggested that he would win. But Scott did not unduly worry because of his damaged eye; he plugged, and I admired his grit. There is always hope for the youngster who holds to his fighting mind in moments of stress, and in this respect Scott encouraged the hope that he will yet get to the top of the tree. But his imposing body needs to be made more supple; at the moment Scott is not much more than a gorgeous advertisement of physical fitness. His giant, mahogany frame has yet to be harnessed to a fighting brain. Still, he beat Berry without the least doubt, but that the veteran, lighter by nearly two stone, lasted the stipulated distance cannot be regarded as a mighty achievement on the part of Scott.

Berry, not once but several times, was forced into a position from which he should not have been allowed to escape. A knock-out. But Scott is still apt to shoot out either his left or right hand with devastating rapidity. Rather is he inclined to pull his punches; he gives the impression that he is never completely sure of himself; that he is afraid to make a blunder. It was not a fight over which one may become enthusiastic; indeed, there was so much sameness about each and every one of the fifteen rounds as to make it monotonous. Berry was for ever playing possum, and Scott did not quite understand. But Scott should profit by his experience last night, and, if I may not be thought presumptuous, I should advise him to keep close to the study of boxing. He is a likeable fellow; none could be more richly endowed with physical qualities. If he can come close to mastering what is an intricate business he will become champion of his country. Berry taught him much last night; I hope he will profit thereby. He has got the power to punch; obviously he likes fighting, else he would have remained a fireman; but he has not yet quite learned how to fight. As I have said, however, he is improving.—E. BENNETT in the *Daily Telegraph*.

At the Kowloon Magistracy yesterday, Mr. E. W. Hamilton ordered the confiscation of 650 tacks of opium, which had been found and handed over to the police by the captain of the *Empress of Russia*.

LOCAL SPORT.

INTERPORT RIFLE SHOOTING.

HONGKONG TEAM FIRE AT TAIKOO RANGE.

Under adverse weather conditions, yesterday afternoon, the Hongkong Interport Rifle Team fired in the annual competition against Shanghai, Singapore and Penang for the interport challenge shield, which was won by Hongkong last year.

The best 10 scores, yesterday, totalled 875 as against 892 in the trial shoot on Saturday.

The changeable wind and generally adverse atmospheric conditions doubtless were in the main responsible, but even so the result was an unpleasant surprise to Hongkong's supporters. No scores from Shanghai, Penang or Singapore were available up to the time of going to press, but the competition need not be completed until May 31st, so other ports have time and to spare.

The scores were:—

	200	300	400	Total
N. Ralston	33	33	28	94
T. Swan	29	32	30	91
McNab Wilson	29	32	30	91
E. Edwards	32	30	28	90
F. C. Goodman	34	30	30	94
D. Reid	30	30	27	87
D. E. Bone	28	32	27	87
R. Wallace	33	28	28	89
W. G. Goodfellow	33	28	28	89
C. H. Summers	27	30	27	84

Total..... 875

The conditions are that each team shall consist of twelve persons, but only the ten best scores to count.

The following were counted out:—
T. Grimshaw..... 83
W. P. Cook..... 84

Mr. C. Young and Mr. T. Williams officiated in the butts, as representative of the other ports engaged in the competition.

CIVIL SERVICE CLUB. OPENING OF THE NEW BOWLING GREEN.

A large number of the members of the Civil Service Club were present at the Club House yesterday, when several games were played on the new green.

The latter was laid two years ago, but had been flooded by intermittent rains. It became necessary that it should be re-laid. The matter was left in the able hands of a member of the club, Mr. F. L. Squibbs. The work has been perfectly carried out. The green has been raised a little, and no floods recur the damage will be infinitesimal. The C.S.C. have now one of the finest, if not the best green in the Colony. Spoon competitions were played yesterday when the results were as under:—

	(S.) 21	(S.) 12
Oswick	Blackman	
Dobbie	Jacob	
Gregory	Allen	
Brooker	Duncan	

	(S.) 33	(S.) 15
Gibson	Vergette	
Knott	Dixon	
Alderman	Watt	
Grimmett	Smith	

	(S.) 21	(S.) 12
Fincher	Holdman	
Davey	Masey	
Murphy	Stanley	
Denkin	Knight	

SCHOOLS' FOOTBALL. A matter that is likely to be raised at the annual meeting of the Hongkong Football League on Thursday is whether or not the schools' football of the Colony shall be taken over by the Hongkong Football League, and be directed by them.

WANTED A FREE RIDE. BAD BOY WHO BORROWED A BADGE.

At the Central Magistracy yesterday, before Mr. S. B. B. McElderry, a thirteen-year-old Chinese boy who lives with an employee of the Hongkong Tramway Company, was charged with the unlawful use of a tramway badge, with which he attempted to secure a free ride on a tram-car.

It was stated by an official of the Tramway Company that badges were issued to the workmen of the Company on Friday, and that defendant was believed to have removed this particular badge from the pocket of the workman whom he lived with and then gone out, boarded a tram-car and shown it to the conductor as if he were an employee of the Company. The conductor became suspicious and caused the boy's arrest.

His Worship ordered him to receive six strokes with a light cane.

"OUR CABARET." A touring company which has lately been performing in India, and which, judging from reports in representative Indian papers, would appear to be an unusually clever combination of artists, is known as "Our Cabaret." It will be seen at the Theatre Royal from next Thursday night onwards, under the auspices of the James McGrath Syndicate, and promises to afford Hongkong theatregoers an entertainment of a very high order.

CABLES.

LATEST CABLES.
[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]
LATEST CABLES.

PRINCE OF WALES.

DUTCH CHURCH PAYS FINE
TRIBUTE TO VISITOR.

LONDON, May 25th.

Reuter's correspondent with the Prince of Wales at Jagtfontein cables that a tribute, never before paid by the Dutch Church, was rendered at last evening's divine service at the Dutch Reformed Church. The service which was attended by the Prince of Wales, opened with the singing of "God Save the King."

The combined service was conducted by ministers representing the Anglican, Wesleyan and Dutch Churches.

Earlier in the day, the Prince visited a diamond mine, in which he was greatly interested. Afterwards he was presented with a beautiful white diamond, still embedded in its rocky home.

Jagtfontein opens the tour of the Orange-Free State.

AMUNDSEN EXPEDITION.

ANXIETY ALREADY FELT AS TO
HIS SAFETY.

OSLO, May 25th.

The Shipping Gazette correspondent at Spitzbergen telegraphs that there is no news of Amundsen this morning. The s.s. *Holby* returned to Wellman Bay, having patrolled the north and east of Danes Island. It found the ice conditions difficult. The members of the expedition are somewhat depressed at Amundsen's failure to return. If the aeroplanes are damaged, the aviators will have a long and dangerous journey back. The weather is cloudy and raw and the temperature below zero. The captain of the s.s. *Fram* saw from the top of Amsterdam Island open water to the northwards where the aeroplanes might have gone down.

[An Oslo message of May 22nd read:—It is reported that Captain Amundsen started at five-fifteen yesterday evening from King's Bay for the North Pole, which he is expected to reach at midnight if all goes well. Flying should have ended within forty-eight hours of the start. The machines are carrying twenty-four hundred kilograms of benzine and provisions for thirty days, in the event of a necessity to return about. The ships *Holby* and *Fram* are going as far north as the ice permits, to keep a lookout for the aviators. The meteorologists predict two days of good weather.]

SOVIET PROPAGANDA.

M. STALIN OUTLINES WORK IN
FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

RIGA, May 25th.

M. Stalin, Chief of the Soviet Triumvirate, who is known as "the standard-bearer of the revolutionary movement in all countries," in a speech at the Communist University for Oriental nationalities, said that the students were composed of two groups. Firstly, from the Soviets in the Eastern territories; secondly, from the colonies and dependencies of other Powers; for example India, Egypt, China, and Java.

Revolutionary work in India must aim at creating an alliance of the workers and the power of native bourgeoisie in order to overthrow the imperialist and richer bourgeoisie. Somewhat different tactics were necessary in Egypt and China, where the peculiarities of the national movement of each country must be studied and utilised.

MAJOR DI PINEDO.

ITALIAN AIRMAN REACHES
WELTERWEDE.

WELTERWEDE, May 25th.

Major di Pinedo, the Italian airman, arrived here today.

EARLIER CABLES.

BELGIAN CABINET.

LIBERAL PARTY'S PLANS FOR
RELIEF.

BRUSSELS, May 24th.

The National Council of the Liberal Party, after a lengthy discussion, passed a resolution admitting the possibility of settling the political crisis by the formation of an emergency, temporary extra-parliamentary cabinet, which the party will judge by the composition of its programme.

EARLIER CABLES.

CAMPAIGN IN MOROCCO.

RIFF TRIBESMEN NOW BEING
REDUCED TO SUBMISSION.

PARIS, May 24th.

A message from Rabat says the Riffs are continuing their concentrations, but their ardour has diminished owing to the losses they have sustained.

Abd el Krim has introduced a reign of terror among the tribes showing slackness, but the submission of the Aitazian tribe has deeply impressed the rebels.

A French column, after relieving the Upper Wergha posts, engaged a force of five thousand Riffs whom they drove off despite counter-attacks. The enemy's losses were heavy.

M. Malvy has returned to Paris from Spain, and refused to discuss Moroccan affairs or Franco-Spanish relations. He declared he was reserving his impressions for M. Painlevé.

INTERESTING NEWS.

PARIS, May 24th.

A communiqué says that after meeting M. Malvy, M. Painlevé laconically says: "M. Malvy formed important friendly relations with Spain, and brings back very interesting information regarding Franco-Spanish relations, which are to be considered by the Cabinet on May 26th."

LATEST CABLES.

LATEST FROM THE FRONT.

RABAT, May 25th.

General Dugan has been appointed Generalissimo on the front extending from Algeria to the Atlantic. He will be assisted by Generals Billotte and Chambrun. The latter will continue to command the Fz Area.

FIRST PHASE ENDED.

PARIS, May 25th.

According to the Fz correspondent of *Le Matin*, the first phase of the French operations in Morocco has ended. Fz has no longer anything to fear from the Riff tribesmen. The French will now undertake fresh and more energetic action.

The Moroccan except, M. Reynaud, is of opinion that after the Riffs have been chastised, an honourable agreement must be made, opening to the Riffs the doors of the granary of the Riff region—namely the rich valley of the Wergha in the French zone.

Abd el Krim must abandon all claims to the Sultanate and return to Riff and enjoy complete autonomy.

Several newspapers point out that Abd el Krim now seems inclined to turn his efforts to Algeria.

EARLIER CABLES.

EMPIRE DAY.

IMPRESSIVE SERVICE HELD AT
WEMBLEY.

LONDON, May 24th.

The Empire thanksgiving service at Wembley stadium this afternoon was a solemn, impressive ceremony. Despite the chilly, showery weather, eighty thousand people were present.

H.M. the King, in a Field Marshal's uniform, was accompanied by the Queen, Prince Henry, the Duke and Duchess of York, Princess Mary, Viscount Lascelles, the Duke of Connaught, Prince and Princess Arthur of Connaught, Lord Cave (the Lord Chancellor) Mr. L. C. Amery, Mr. W. C. Bridgeman, and Sir P. Cunliffe-Lister.

A massed choir of three thousand voices and massed bands of the Guards, Marines and Air Force supplied the music.

A procession was formed, headed by the mounted band of the Household Cavalry preceded by State trumpeters, and followed by mounted police and Legion of Frontiersmen, the Earl of Meath, Beefeaters, and blinded ex-service men.

An eucletic procession followed. The Archbishop of York in an address described the true Imperial spirit—"Honour all men, love brotherhood, fear God, honour the King."

A RUSSIAN COMPLAINT.

SOVIET AGENTS COMPLAIN OF
BEING COLD-SHOULDERED.

MOSCOW, May 24th.

The *Izvestia* states that several Powers in normal relations with Russia recently refused visas to the representatives of Soviet economic organisations, thus injuring the development of economic intercourse.

Many responsible representatives of Soviet firms have been obliged to cease work and leave England owing to a refusal to prolong their visas.

France and Sweden are apparently adopting the same policy.

LATEST CABLES.

THE EPSOM DERBY.

FURTHER WITHDRAWN
YESTERDAY MORNING.

LONDON, May 25th.

At 9 o'clock this morning, the following three horses were withdrawn from the Derby:—Oakridge, Field d'Argent and Eleccique.

PROBABLE STARTERS.

Horse.	Jockey.
Bucellas	Jellias.
Conquistador	Weston.
Constantius	H. Beasley.
Cross Bow	Frank Bullock.
Dalmagary	Winter.
Dignity	Dempsey.
Edinburgh	J. Leach.
Fox Law	Evans.
Flying World	Zhuwille.
Manna	Donoghue.
Marksmen	Fox.
Pons Asinorum	Wadsworth.
Ptolemy II.	Stern.
Roidore	Hulme.
Sparus	Brennan.
St. Beann	Elliott.
Solario	Beary.
Sunderland	Perryman.
The Sirdar	O'Neill.
Yankee	G. Smith.
Viceroy	Y. Smith.
Warmington	Carlsake.
Zionist	Carlsake.
Grand Ere	Richards.
Mint d'Or	Richards.
Motley	Archibald.
My Crackers	R. Jones.
Priory Park	Wragg.
Tissaphernes	Wragg.
St. Napoleon	Wragg.

LATEST CABLES.

REMOVAL OF GOLD EMBARGO.

BRITISH ACTION IS WELL
RECEIVED IN U.S.A.

WASHINGTON, May 25th.

The Federal Reserve Advisory Council has issued a statement, in which opinion is expressed that Britain's removal of the embargo on gold marks "an epoch in the financial history of the post-war period."

The return of Britain and her Dominions to the gold standard is a most important development for the United States. The Council regards the arrangements of the New York Reserve Bank and other banks to extend further assistance when needed as among "the most constructive achievements of the Federal Reserve system," showing that the system is able to render assistance on a liberal scale without fear of adverse effects upon financial conditions in the United States.

EMIGRANTS TO U.S.A.

PLAN FOR INSPECTION DEPOTS
ABROAD.

NEW YORK, May 25th.

Officials of the State Treasury and Labour Departments have sailed for the purpose of establishing a system of inspection abroad for intending immigrants. It is hoped eventually to abolish Ellis Island and other Atlantic immigrant stations. The new system will first be installed in the Irish Free State with Government's permission.

REAL RUBBER SHORTAGE.

MR. HERBERT HOOVER ISSUES
WARNING.

WASHINGTON, May 25th.

The Department of Commerce Rubber Report contends that the extra profits from only one of the sources of Britain's wealth—namely the East Indian rubber plantations—will be sufficient to cover all her future repayments of her war debt to America.

The United States' imports of rubber in 1924 cost \$135,000,000 and it is expected they will cost \$400,000,000 in 1925. The prospective increase is unofficially attributed to the operation of the restriction scheme.

Mr. Herbert Hoover has uttered a warning that the decrease in new planting is likely to create a real rubber shortage in 1928 or 1930.

THE WORLD'S OIL.

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND TO
BE PROSPECTED.

NEW YORK, May 25th.

It is announced that Messrs. Henry L. Doherty and Company have secured an option to lease lands on Prince Edward Island for petroleum exploration and subsequent drilling.

Six geologists are now en route to Charlotte Town to survey "the promising districts," which are asserted to be similar structurally to the mid-continent oil fields.

EARLIER CABLES.

ARCTIC FLIGHT.

CO-OPERATION OF U.S. NAVAL
MEN IS SOUGHT.

LOS ANGELES, May 24th.

M. Hapson Hamner, who was associated with Capt. Amundsen's previous flights, and led the Amundsen relief expedition of 1923, has telegraphed to the U.S. Navy Department at Washington, asking for their co-operation, and the services of an expert Arctic flier, "if necessary, to assist the explorer."

FAR EASTERN CABLE

NEWS.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

EARTHQUAKE IN JAPAN.

NEWS OF CASUALTIES BEGINS
TO FILTER THROUGH.

DAMAGE LESS THAN FEARED.

OSAKA, May 25th.

The earthquake casualties, so far ascertained, number 127 corpses discovered at Kinokuni, and 48 at Toyooka. The railway damages are estimated at ¥800,000, including the demolished stations.

The Sasebo Naval Station is rushing six destroyers with supplies to the scene. A relief party, numbering 1,300, left Osaka yesterday. Barracks and tents are being erected for the sufferers, who are still packing the open spaces.

Latest reports show little damage to the silk reeler in Tajima. For instance, the principal factories at which are produced the best raw silk ("Kantani double extra cranks") have all escaped damage.

The extent of the injury to the Spring crop of cocoons is not known, but it is hoped that it is not serious.

The official earthquake casualties, within the jurisdiction of Hyogo Prefecture, are placed at 278 deaths.

EARTHQUAKE IN MANILA.

SHARP SHOCK REGISTERED
YESTERDAY MORNING.

MANILA, May 25th.

A sharp earthquake occurred here at 11.43 this morning. The centre was 300 kilometres distant. It was distinctly perceptible in the downtown district.

JAPANESE AIRMEN.

NAVAL AEROPLANES HEADING
FOR PEKING.

PEKING, May 25th.

Two Japanese naval aeroplanes reached Omura yesterday. They are expected at Heijo (in Korea) to-day, and are due here to-morrow.

FLY-TAKING FISH IN CHINA.

A correspondent of *Country Life* writes: "I do not think it is generally known that magnificent sport can be obtained in Central China with the trout and artificial fly. There is a slender, silvery and very active fish, which I have not exactly identified; it must, however, be one of the vast family of carps, and belongs either to the culter or Elopichthys group. It is shaped very much like a slender sea trout, and has a small, pointed head and toothless mouth; but, though there are no teeth to cut one's gut, the jaws are so bony that the hook often does not take hold properly, and so an unduly large proportion of fish get off. These fish have extraordinarily keen sight, and are able to see the fly in water that would be considered too muddy even for minnow at home. When conditions are such that one would think the water just right for a largish fly, this Chinese fish sees so well that it nearly always comes straight at the fly. The ideal state of things is after heavy rain, when streams of muddy water can be found pouring into the lakes. The fish come into the rapids of the inflow, in order to collect small fry carried down by the stream. One evening I spent an hour casting where the overflow from ponds above was pouring into a small lake. I used a fine sea-trout cast and long fly with two small hooks one behind the other. This fly was one of those non-descript affairs of long scarlet and dark brown strands with gold tinsel round the hooks. During the hour I hooked six good fish, and got out two of them; the other four got off, but the two I landed were, I think, the largest of the six. This pair gave magnificent sport on my 9ft., 6 oz., split-bamboo trout rod. They were both the same length and weight (5lb. each), but one of them ran out 60yds. of line before I could stop him. His twin brother, though not so spectacular, gave just as hard a fight, and once had me rather in difficulties, when, with some 30yds. of line out, he tried to go ashore on my side of the lake. The serpent-headed (ophiocephalus), or murrel, as he is more euphoniously termed in India, is another fish which takes the fly well. Murrel like weedy, clear ponds, and should be fished for in the open spaces with a large fly, such as one would use for chub. There are few weedy ponds, however small, which do not contain these fish. In small ponds they run small, and four I got one evening out of a little pond 20yds. in diameter averaged only 0.5 oz. each. In larger waters they are frequently two, and sometimes three pounds, in weight. I have also on a small trout fly, caught handsome slender carp, with red fins, up to just over 4lb. in weight. There are shoals of small culter, which cruise about near the surface, in every lake and pond in China. These little fellows run six or seven inches in length, and will take a very small trout fly readily. The Chinese fish for these little culters with a house fly impaled on a tiny hook, and think they have had good sport if there are a dozen or so of the sprat-sized fellows on their string."

NOT TIME FOR REFORM.

WHY THE CHINESE EDUCATION
MINISTER RESIGNED.

ZEAL MIGHT CAUSE TROUBLE.

Mr. Chang Shih Chao, the Minister of

Justice, who had been concurrently filling the post of Minister of Education, tendered his resignation as a member of the Cabinet recently. The following is a translation of his note to H.E. the Chief Executive:—

Your Excellency has put so much reliance on me that I have been in less than a half year two posts in the Cabinet in spite of my humble ability. I know my incompetency in managing educational affairs which are extremely difficult at the present time, yet I know that the lowliness of moral tone among the students and the corruption of various educational institutions has reached the highest degree and, therefore, with a mind to right these wrongs I came to the Ministry of Education. I have been exceedingly very active, or rather over-zealous, in introducing reforms, and in the hope that I might on the one hand do something good for the youth of the country, and on the other render service to Your Excellency. I was very glad that these plans have won your approval as well as that of many reformers.

However, the conservative spirit has always been predominant, the idea of reform being detested, and the person to entertain such an idea is hated. While my good friends advise me to be content with what is, some are trying to find every opportunity to thwart me, and even to oust me. To attain their aim, they frequently neglect law and others' dignity. Where I to punish them, I would feel uneasy, but if I let them free, I commit the same guilt as they. This was really the case with the student agitation on May 7th. Not only did these young students insult me but they insisted on my resignation as their condition to hold their peace. My dignity has been utterly destroyed and I can do nothing now even if I have a mind.

At the moment when society as a whole is inert for any construction, when schools themselves are obstacles to their reorganization, and when educationalists at large are content with the present condition, I can say with certainty that educational reform can never be achieved at least in my hands. Indeed, I do not mind risking my life to follow out my beliefs, but I am afraid that my obstinacy might bring Your Excellency into trouble, and my fault would be irredeemable if the Government were shattered by my foolish thought of reformation.

Thus from every point of view it is time for me to go and to let those succeed me who are wise in thought, and static in deed. My fault is that I am too likely to put what I think into execution irrespective of the routine and convention of society, which will inevitably result in trouble. With a presentation against it, I now sincerely entreat you to dismiss me from the post of acting Minister of Education, and Minister of Justice. Though this latter has no connection with the present student agitation, yet I think it advisable not to remain in the Cabinet. I hope I shall be able to render more service for Your Excellency, but for the present I have to seek temporary rest.—I remain, yours, S. C. CHANG.

SCOTTISH SPORT.

NECK-AND-NECK RACE FOR
LEAGUE CHAMPIONSHIP.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

EDINBURGH, April 25th.

The excitement—or, rather, the excitement—in the League contest will be kept at fever heat until the closing hour at the end of the week. There are keen struggles in prospect both at the top and the bottom of the table. This is a welcome change from the state of matters a few years ago, when the end-of-the-season games roused only a tepid interest. Last week-end, as Rangers dropped a point to Motherwell and Airdrieonians beat Hibernian, the Glasgow and the Airdrie clubs are now relatively equal, Rangers, however, with a game more played, leading by two points. Rangers, it must be said, were handicapped by a water-logged field, which rendered their customary close inside play and intricate methods of attack unavailing. It is possible that Rangers and Airdrie will finish equal and require an extra game to decide the Championship.

At the bottom of the table the situation is even more intriguing. At the moment it is known that Third Lanark descend to the Second Division, but no fewer than five clubs—Motherwell, Queen's Park, Aberdeen, Ayr United, and Falkirk—have each 30 points with one game to go, and which of the five will accompany Third Lanark to the juniors is left to the last game of the season to settle. In all probability, however, the goal average will decide.

Dundee United has, as I prophesied, secured the point necessary to win them the Championship of the Second Division and secure promotion to the ranks of the First Division.

FREE STATE DEFICIT.

The Irish Free State Exchequer returns for the financial year ended on March 31st show a deficit of £232,020. The revenue, £22,948,114, was £279,186 less than the Budget estimate and £24,466,141 less than in 1923-24. Income tax and super tax, chiefly on account of drastic measures taken to collect arrears, exceeded the estimate by £210,000.

TROUBLE ON S.S. "HONAM."

VESSEL HELD UP OWING TO
STRIKING CREW.

The s.s. *Honam*, the dayboat operated

by the Hongkong, Canton, and Macao Steamboat Company, had failed to arrive here from the City of Ramis last night. It was reported that the steamer had been held up owing to the Chinese crew having gone on strike.

Little information was available in Hongkong regarding the cause of the trouble. Whatever that trouble may be, it is believed, so far, to be confined to the *Honam*.

In Chinese circles, it was rumoured last night that the crew had left the ship, simply because of some difference with the officers.

THE CRADLE OF CRICKET.

"A HAMPSHIRE HOG."

"A Hampshire Hog," writing in a

London paper says:—

In the near future the cradle of cricket is to be set rocking again. Winchester College now own the historic Broadhalfpenny Down, on which modern cricket was born, and have arranged to play commemorative matches upon it during the coming season. One of these will be between teams representing the college and the Gentlemen of Hampshire, a fixture quite in the old style.

Known wherever the game is played as the birthplace of cricket, Broadhalfpenny Down lies in an isolated position among the beautifully wooded country of South Hampshire, lonely, yet easily accessible to anyone who knows its location. Not many do. Every day thousands of motorists travelling the main London-Portsmouth road pass within a very short run of the Down, and few of them are aware that they are missing something that many come from such distant parts of the Empire as Australia specially to see.

To reach Broadhalfpenny one need only turn westward along a road that dips from the highway on the Horndean edge of Butser Hill—familiar to all users of the London-Portsmouth turnpike—and at the end of a few miles one comes to the Down. This may be easily identified by the memorial commemorating its associations with cricket and the quaint little roadside inn near by, the Bat and Ball, which in its palmy days was the best-known cricket club headquarters in England—and probably the first used for that purpose.

How Broadhalfpenny got its curious name none can say, but is renowned in cricketing annals is due to the fact that the celebrated Hambledon Club, the fathers of cricket, played in 1780 by local enthusiasts for the game—bankers, gamekeepers, gardeners, and village tradesmen—beat all comers for a long period and remained in existence until about 1780.

Many a time All-England went to Broadhalfpenny, only to find defeat there, and many a great game, which drew big crowds of spectators and decided substantial wagers was fought out on its turf, which at that day had never been disturbed by either spade or plough.

One of these old-time matches would have been a quaint sight to modern eyes. Hambledon took the field dressed in buckled shoes, knee breeches, sky-blue coats, and velvet caps, while their opponents were usually as picturesquely clad. Bats were curved and only two stumps were used. A third was not introduced until 1770, when it became only two were deemed unfair to "Lumpy" Stevens, a famous Surrey bowler who frequently sent his straight deliveries between them.

Most of the Hambledon team were musical. After stumps were drawn it was their jovial custom to adjourn to their club house, the Bat and Ball, sing glees, and drink strong ale in company with whoever cared to join them. In the hearts of these old sportsmen the traditions of Merry England survived.

UGLINESS THAT BITES.

LONDON ZOO'S NEW SNAPPING
TURTLE.

A hideous reptile which has a temper in keeping with its appearance, arrived recently at the Zoo, where it was placed in a tank in the tortoise house. The animal in question, a monster fresh-water turtle, is an inhabitant of certain rivers and lakes in Southern North America. It is 2ft. in length, weighs 50lbs., and has a head as large as a terrapin. It is known by the name of snapping turtle from its habit of striking at the object of its anger, which it does with such amazing rapidity that the eye is barely able to follow the movement. As its jaws have strong cutting edges and are endowed with tremendous muscular power, a bite inflicted by one of these creatures is a very serious matter, the amputation of an entire hand or foot being an accomplished of no difficulty to the "snapper." The new arrival being further able to throw its head well back over its shell and to strike a considerable distance away, exceptional care had to be taken in removing it to its new quarters.

The "snapper" when at home spends the greater part of its existence with its head concealed in the mud of the river, it frequents and with its rough, rock-like shell, which becomes overgrown with waving moss, protruding. Thus it has perfectly motionless awaiting the approach of the unsuspecting fish upon which it preys.

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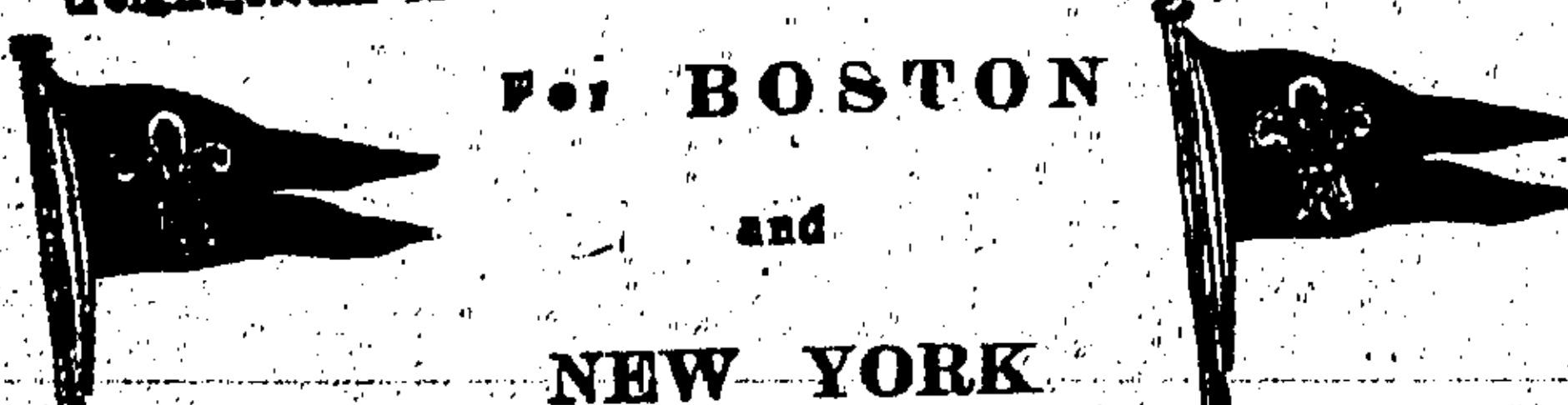
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Mail Steamers	Next Sailings from Marseilles	Pro. Arr. at Hongkong and Sailings for S'hai and Japan	Probable Sailings from Hongkong for Marseilles
AMBOISE	—	—	28th May, 1925
CHATELAIN	—	—	9th June, "
FORTE	—	—	23rd June, "
ANGKOR	—	—	7th July, "
COMPIEGNE	—	—	21st July, "
ANGERS	—	—	4th Aug., "

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DIRECT ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS.**
(Under Contract with H.M. Government.)

S.S.	Tons	From Hongkong (about)	Destination
"SOUDAN"	4,696	28th May, Noon	S'pore, Penang, Colombo & B'bay.
"MORSA"	10,911	30th May, Noon	Marseilles & London
"MAGDA"	6,554	3rd June, Noon	Mars., L'bon, A'werp, H'burg & Hall
"KIDDERPORE"	5,334	8th June	Singapore & Bombay.
"JEYPORE"	5,318	10th June	Singapore & Bombay.
"SICILIA"	6,818	10th June	S'pore, Penang, Colombo & B'bay.
"MIRZAPUR"	5,118	13th June	Mars., London, Antwerp & Hall.
"MALWA"	6,715	13th June	S'pore, Penang, Colombo & B'bay.
"KASHGAR"	10,941	17th June	Marseilles & London
"MACEDONIA"	8,097	17th June	S'pore, Penang, Colombo & B'bay.
"KASHGAR"	8,285	11th July	Mars., London & Antwerp
"SOUDAN"	10,903	25th July	Marseilles & London
"KASHGAR"	6,836	8th Aug.	S'pore, Penang, Colombo & B'bay.
"MACEDONIA"	9,005	8th Aug.	Marseilles & London
"SICILIA"	11,053	22nd Aug.	S'pore, Penang, Colombo & B'bay.
"KASHGAR"	8,287	2nd Sept.	Marseilles & London
"MALWA"	6,715	6th Sept.	S'pore, Penang, Colombo & B'bay.
"KASHGAR"	8,285	18th Sept.	Mars., London & Antwerp
"MALWA"	10,941	3rd Oct.	Marseilles & London
"KASHGAR"	8,285	17th Oct.	S'pore, Penang, Colombo & B'bay.
"MALWA"	10,941	31st Oct.	Mars., London & Antwerp
"KASHGAR"	8,285	14th Nov.	Marseilles & London
"MALWA"	10,941	28th Nov.	S'pore, Penang, Colombo & B'bay.
"KASHGAR"	8,285	12th Dec.	Mars., London & Antwerp

BRITISH INDIA-APCAR SAILINGS

S.S.	Tons	From Hongkong (about)	Destination
"TAIRA"	7,943	2nd June	Singapore, Penang & Calcutta.
"TAKADA"	4,949	7th June	do
"TILAWA"	10,000	7th July	do

EASTERN AND AUSTRALIAN SAILINGS (South)

S.S.	Tons	From Hongkong (about)	Destination
"TANDA"	4,868	3rd June	Manila, Sandakan, Thessalon, Island, Townsville, Brisbane, Sydney & Melbourne.
"ARAFURA"	4,500	8th July	do
"ST. ALBANS"	4,500	8th Aug.	do
"TANDA"	4,868	2nd Sept.	do
"ARAFURA"	4,500	7th Oct.	do
"ST. ALBANS"	4,500	4th Nov.	do

† S.S. "TANDA" calls at Kaituma.

The E. & A. S.S. Co., Ltd. steamers will also call at Shanghai, Hankow, Cebu, Zamboanga, Tawau, Timor, Darwin, or other ports en route as indicated on the following:
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The New Zealand Shipping Co.'s Steamers for Southampton and London via Panama Canal.**SAILINGS TO SHANGHAI AND JAPAN**

S.S.	Tons	From Hongkong (about)	Destination
"MALWA"	10,941	28th May, 10 a.m.	Shanghai, Moji, Kobe & Yokohama.
"KASHGAR"	8,285	12th June	Shanghai, Moji & Kobe.
"DELTA"	6,000	12th June	Shanghai, Moji & Kobe.
"ARAFURA"	10,008	21st June	Shanghai, Moji & Kobe.
"TILAWA"	10,803	26th June	Shanghai, Moji & Kobe.
"KASHGAR"	8,285	10th July	Shanghai, Moji & Kobe.
"SOUDAN"	4,696	10th July	Shanghai, Moji & Kobe.
"MACEDONIA"	11,053	24th July	Shanghai, Moji & Kobe.
"KASHGAR"	8,285	7th Aug.	Shanghai, Moji & Kobe.
"SICILIA"	6,818	7th Aug.	Shanghai & Kobe.
"MALWA"	10,941	8th Aug.	Moji, Kobe & Yokohama.
"KASHGAR"	8,285	21st Aug.	Shanghai.
"MACEDONIA"	10,941	4th Sept.	Shanghai, Moji & Kobe.
"DELTA"	6,000	4th Sept.	do
"ARAFURA"	10,008	18th Sept.	Moji, Kobe & Yokohama.
"MALWA"	10,941	18th Sept.	Shanghai & Kobe.
"KASHGAR"	8,285	2nd Oct.	Shanghai, Moji & Kobe.
"SOUDAN"	4,696	10th Oct.	Moji, Kobe & Yokohama.
"MACEDONIA"	11,053	17th Oct.	Shanghai, Moji & Kobe.
"KASHGAR"	8,285	1st Nov.	do
"MALWA"	10,941	14th Nov.	Moji, Kobe & Yokohama.
"KASHGAR"	8,285	14th Nov.	Shanghai, Moji & Kobe.
"MACEDONIA"	11,053	18th Nov.	do
"ARAFURA"	10,008	18th Dec.	Moji, Kobe & Yokohama.

All dates are approximate and subject to alteration without notice.

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Arrivals and Departures from the Company's Wharf (near Black Pier).

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CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LIMITED.

Ports	Steamers	Date of Departure
SWATOW & SINGAPORE	"KINGHUAN"	On 28th May, 11 a.m.
WEIHAIWEI, CHEFOO & TIENTSIN	"KUMING"	On 28th May, 4 p.m.
SHANGHAI & TIENTSIN	"LUCHOW"	On 27th May, Noon
SWATOW & SINGAPORE	"SUICHOW"	On 28th May, 11 a.m.
WEIHAIWEI, CHEFOO & TIENTSIN	"TAKING"	On 28th May, Noon
SWATOW & SINGAPORE	"ANHUI"	On 30th May, D.L.
SHANGHAI & TIENTSIN	"CHUSAN"	On 30th May, Noon
SWATOW & SINGAPORE	"SOOCHOW"	On 31st May, 11 a.m.
WEIHAIWEI, CHEFOO & TIENTSIN	"KWANGTUNG"	On 31st May, 5 p.m.
SWATOW & SINGAPORE	"SECHUEN"	On 1st June, 11 a.m.
WEIHAIWEI, CHEFOO & TIENTSIN	"LINAN"	On 3rd June, 11 a.m.
SWATOW & SINGAPORE	"CHINESE"	On 3rd June, 11 a.m.
WEIHAIWEI, CHEFOO & TIENTSIN	"HUICHOW"	On 5th June, 4 p.m.
HOIHOW & BANGKOK	"TEAN"	On 6th June, 11 a.m.

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NEXT SAILINGS

OUTWARD FOR SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA, KOBE AND MOJI

S.S.	From Hongkong (about)	Destination
S.S. "VENEZIA"	10th June	Sails 10th June
S.S. "TRIESTE"	(cargo only)	Sails 12th June
S.S. "ESQUILINO"	(cargo only)	Sails 14th June
S.S. "NUMIDIA"	(cargo only)	Sails 16th June

HOMEWARD FOR BRINDISI, VENICE AND TRIESTE.

S.S.	From Hongkong (about)	Destination
S.S. "ROSANDRA"	31st May	Sails 31st May
S.S. "VENEZIA"	1st June	Sails 1st June
S.S. "ESQUILINO"	3rd June	Sails 3rd June

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